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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—37—

Politics of Europe.

Sunday's and Monday's *Dawk*, each furnished us with further supplies of English Papers from Madras, brought by the *GANGES*, which increase the difficulty of Selection. As before we have given up a portion of our Asiatic Department to European News, from Papers of the latest dates; and in a day or two, when some of the leading articles are disposed of, shall proceed with more regular regard to the order of their publication.

Among the events relating to the Press in England, our readers will have already seen by a paragraph in the *JOURNAL* of yesterday, that "THE BEACON," an Edinburgh Paper which was but a few months since held up to admiration, here by the "JOHN BULL," which had a fellow feeling with its Northern Brother, has been discontinued, in consequence of certain disclosures regarding a Bond entered into for its support by certain Public Functionaries, who were ashamed of their own deeds when they were made public, and withdrew from the scandalous Association into which they had entered. This fact should be a Beacon to warn others of the probable fate of such secret Associations, and indeed of the certain odium that much attach to all transactions which aim at the secret assassination of character and shun the scrutiny of public examination. There is a short Summary of the History of the BEACON given in another page; but we shall collect in a future Number, under one point of view, the articles that we observed in our latest Papers on this subject.

We must repeat our apology for the irregularity of dates in the Extracts given, which are for the present necessarily confined to the latest Papers, as those were the first that reached us. We shall do our best however to remedy the inconvenience of this; and to connect the broken chain.

London, October 9, 1821.—Paris Papers to the 7th instant arrived at a late hour last night. The following are extracts:—

Vienna, Sept. 24.—On the 19th of this month some of the Deputies of the Neapolitan Parliament, and among them Mossrs. PETRINELLI, POERIO, and GABRIEL PEPE, passed through this city on their way to Prague, the place of their banishment. The King of the Two Sicilies has entrusted them to the care of our Government. Others will be conducted to Spielberg, and the celebrated CONCILIS to Mangatsch.

Leipsic, Sept. 26. The last accounts from Brady say, that the Russian ships which were detained at Constantinople and other Turkish Ports by the late measures, had not obtained permission to depart, but on condition of selling all their cargoes. They state further, that there had been some serious disputes between the Turks and the Russians on the frontiers of Bessarabia.

M. LEARDI, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, has arrived at Dresden with instructions for a definitive organization of the affairs of the Catholic Church in Saxony.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Marquess DE GARNIER, Peer of France, died yesterday; he has left no direct heir.

The News from Spain arrived at Bordeaux say that the epidemic is daily decreasing in violence, and that it is hoped that the first cold weather will entirely put a stop to it.

The *ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG* to the 27th ultimo, the *AUSTRIAN OBSERVER* to the 26th, the *NUREMBERG CORRESPONDENT* to the 30th, and other German Journals, arrived yesterday afternoon. The following are extracts:—

Pesth, Sept. 16.—There are several persons here, who during the dreadful Easter Holidays, at Constantinople, were eye witnesses of the shameful mutilation of the corpse of the Greek Patriarch, formerly mentioned in the *ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG*, and who made a description of it, which I will spare your readers. The corpse was afterwards dragged by cords fastened to the feet, through many streets, and purposely before the hotel of Baron Strogonoff. Hundreds of Greeks, who have since fled to Russia, will attest this.

Odesa, Sept. 5.—Within this two days a report has been circulated of a prohibition to export corn to Turkey, as being shortly to be issued. Those friends of the Turks here, who from motives of interest look on a war with Turkey with horror, see in this prohibition a proof of the most specific intentions. Others look on it as a measure on the part of our Government preparatory to war. Though it might in some measure have been foreseen, yet the mere report, connected with the abolition of the free port, has produced an extraordinary stagnation in all business. One thought alone comforts, which is, that if war breaks out this time, the dominion of the Turks in Europe would probably soon be at an end, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles be for ever secured.

Our city, whose trade may be said to depend on the caprice of the Turks, might then look forward to the attainment of the highest prosperity.

The number of Russian vessels, which, in consequence of the removal of the embargo at Constantinople to all parts of the Archipelago, loaded for the most part with corn, and some perhaps with military stores, is said to have amounted to 200. Baron Strogonoff, who is now out of quarantine, received on the 2d, a courier from St. Petersburg. As the report of the prohibition to export corn was spread immediately after, some persons think that the declaration of war will immediately follow. The native inhabitants of Odesa have nothing else to wish, for otherwise, after the loss of our privilege of the corn trade, we must soon sink into a village of fishermen. The English here look gloomy, because, in the present crisis, they cannot hope for any sale of their immense magazine of goods.

Wilna, Sept. 1.—In the latter end of last month we had troops of all arms continually marching through this town, most of whom halted for one night, and then continued their march to the south-west frontiers of the kingdom. They came from the interior of the empire, and were all animated with the most ardent attachment and unlimited devotion to their august Monarch, as well the joyful hope that they should soon be able to manifest their feelings in the contest for religion and humanity. Among these troops were several of those corps which we saw pass through seven years ago to free the west of Europe from foreign tyranny. The recollection of that eventful period was renewed in all minds on this occasion; for our brave soldiers flatter themselves that they are called upon to break the chain of their oppressed brethren in the south of our Continent, and in those countries, which, on account of their services in the moral improvement of mankind, are some of the most interesting on the whole surface of the globe, to restore the throne of legitimate authority and the empire of civilization, whose ruins have been buried for four centuries under Barbarism and Despotism. It may be easily supposed that the probable object of the march of these troops added to the cordiality with which our citizens are used to receive our soldiers.

Leipzig, Sept. 24.—There is a report that several Sovereigns will soon visit Leipzig, for one of whom apartments are already engaged. Besides our own Sovereign, the King of ENGLAND and the King of PRUSSIA are spoken of.

Vienna, Sept. 24.—The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER and The VIENNA GAZETTE mention the departure of the Austrian and Russian Ministers from Lisbon, on account of the refusal of the Portuguese Government to give the satisfaction that was required for the breaking of the windows of the Austrian CONSUL GENERAL last April. The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER remarks on the circular issued by the Portuguese Government to its Ministers abroad, that "It is a most strange assertion in this circular, that the note delivered by M. de BERKS, by order of this Court, was induced by a false statement of the affair published in the English COURIER. If it were permitted to believe that the Imperial Court would be guided by the statements of foreign newspapers in giving instructions to its diplomatic agents, such a supposition would be wholly arbitrary and groundless in the present case; as the direct communication of M. de BERKS himself, founded on indisputable facts, was fully sufficient to make the affair clear."

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of Friday last. It is said in one of the Journals that a definitive Note had been transmitted by the Russian Cabinet to the GRAND VIZIER, and that the answer of the Porte to this new ultimatum would decide the question of Peace of War.

From Marseilles, the 28th ultimo, it is stated, that subsequent to the 22d, some individuals had been conveyed to the Lazaretto from the ships under quarantine, and that three of them had died of the yellow fever. It is added, however, that on the 28th, there were only two persons ill in the Lazaretto with the same symptoms. The mortality is said to have diminished at Barcelona, but the accounts are contradictory.

Leghorn.—Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated 22d September:

The tender of Admiral Sir G. MOORE arrived this morning in 15 days from Corfu, and brings information, that in the Morea the Greeks have taken Navarrin and Corron. At Zante, the news had arrived that the Ottoman squadron had been attacked by the Greeks, who had taken and burnt seven transports; and that the Ottoman fleet was situated in the Channel of Scio for fear of the Greeks, who had a fleet upwards of 50 vessels, each manned with about 200 men. Every thing was quiet at Smyrna and Constantinople.

Dutch Mail.—A Dutch Mail arrived yesterday, bringing papers to a recent date. The principal article they contain is one from the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER, in defence of the Duke of WELLINGTON, who had been attacked by the ALLOEMEINE ZIETUNG upon the subject of his late visit to the Continent, to inspect the frontiers of the Netherlands.

Jamaica Mail.—Letters received in Glasgow on Friday, by the Jamaica Mail, state that the appearances of commercial affairs in the countries adjoining the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, were rather more cheering than at the date of the last accounts. We regret to learn that intelligence brought by this Mail affords very gloomy prospects to the planters in Jamaica, for the ensuing crop. Excessive dry weather, both in that island and Cuba, had severely injured the canes, and we learn, that the same injury has been widely and severely felt in most of the Windward Islands.

Colonial Trade.—*Halifax, July 27.*—From the year 1794 to the present period, almost every attempt made by the American Government to check and to injure the trade of the British North American provinces, has not only failed to effect the purpose intended, but in the event has proved seriously injurious to their own commerce and revenue. Such is the nature of the act now in force, by which their vessels bringing flour, grain, &c. under the British Free Port Regulations, are frequently compelled to return in ballast, instead of taking back valuable cargoes, which our own vessels are now employed in carrying to the Canadian market. No less than four brigs and two large schooners

have been cleared at our Custom-house for Quebec, within the last fortnight; and allowing this course of trade to pay but little more than the amount of freight and commissions, still as the returns may be expected to supersede the remittance of large sums in specie to the United States, the advantage to be derived from it is great and obvious. Such, indeed, of the West India produce thus shipped, being taken up the St. Lawrence by means of the present extensive inland navigation, will doubtless find its way into the American States, and ultimately meet with a better market than had it been sent in American vessels from hence to New York, &c.

Cotton Manufactures.—A letter from Lisle communicates the following:—A stranger, who has brought hither his capital, has erected large manufactures for spinning cotton. The Government granted him three years' exemption from land and personal taxes. He has already 480 hands in his manufactory. The two ancient burghs of Roulaiz and Tarcoing are now flourishing cities. Our population is increased to 64,000 inhabitants, which shows that it is considerably improved within these few years.—*Paris Paper.*

Monasteries in Spain.—The sales of property in 1092 Monasteries and other suppressed establishments in Spain, produced £1,365,000 sterling—about double the amount of the estimates.—This sum goes to the extinction of the National Debt.

Reductions.—The various reductions in the contemplation of Ministers which are intended to be made before the 1st of January next, it is now said will amount to two millions a year.

Navy Board.—The Commissioners of the Navy Board left Plymouth last week, having, after a longer stay than usual, accomplished a minute inspection into every department connected with this Establishment. The principal changes and alterations, with a view to reducing the expences of the State, will take place in the Dock-yard, where, besides a recent reduction of one day's labour in each week, a great discharge is forthwith to follow. Many minor, yet by no means unimportant revisings will ensue, all having in view the same desirable object. Six or seven of the revenue cruizers will be immediately paid off, whereby a very considerable saving will be accomplished—each of these craft, upon the average, requiring the annual amount of from 3,500l. to 4,000l. to cover the whole of the expences attending their respective commissions; the crews of one or two of these vessels will be retained in the Preventive Service on the coast of Ireland.

Royal Squadron.—We lately announced the return of the Royal Squadron to Portsmouth on Wednesday last. After being detained in the Downs by strong south-west winds nearly a week, the ships put to sea with rather moderate breezes, intending, by the aid of the tides, to beat their way back to Spithead. On Tuesday night, whilst thus employed on the coast of Sussex, it being very dark and stormy, the ROYAL GEORGE was nearly run down by the Active; it was the narrowest escape that could possibly happen. The ROYAL GEORGE yacht, Commodore the Hon. Sir CHARLES PAGET, came immediately into the harbour, to be re-equipped, and kept in a state of constant readiness to proceed again to Calais, to convey his MAJESTY home.

Portsmouth.—The IPHIGENIA frigate, Commodore Sir R. MENDS, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, from Plymouth, preparatory to taking her departure for the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa.

The ROSARIO, Captain MARRYATT, sailed on Friday, to cruise off Weymouth, for the Suppression of Smuggling.—Last week, Lieut. WHITE, of the Preventive Service there, made another seizure of 82 casks of spirits, and one cask of tea; and Lieutenant SPARKS crept up 43 tubs off Portland.

The ACTIVE, Sir Jas. GORDON, K. C. B. and LIEFFEY, Hon. H. DUNCAN, C. B. came into Portsmouth harbour on Saturday afternoon, the former to have her defects repaired, and apartments fitted up for the reception and conveyance of the Earl of CHATHAM and suite to Gibraltar; the latter to be paid off, and recommissioned for the broad pendant of Commodore CHARLES GRANT, C. B. who has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, K. C. B. in the East India command.

Tuesday, March 5, 1822.

—39—

Paris, —September. 23.—His Majesty, on his return from Hanover, will give up his *incognito*, and be received in France as King of Great Britain.—*Journal des Debats*.

"The King of England is not expected at Paris before the 15th of November.

Lord Byron has written the following epitaph:—"Here lies a being who had all the virtues of humanity without its vices." This perfect being was Boatswain, the dog of the Noble Poet.—*Gazette de France*.

A report is in circulation in London that the British Government has determined on examining all the manuscripts left by Bonaparte, without regard to the persons with whom they are deposited. It is even asserted that Sir H. Lowe, the Governor of St. Helena, provisionally seized all the papers of Napoleon, and brought them to England.—*Constitutionnel*.

A commercial letter from Bayonne states, that in consequence of the recent events, of which Spain has been the theatre, all the garrisons on the Spanish frontier from Jean de Luz to Colliouse, are to be considerably reinforced, and that different corps of troops are marching to proceed to their respective destinations.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—The tempest by which this city was lately shaken has been succeeded by a calm. His Majesty has decided upon returning to the capital as soon as possible.

Stuttgart, Sept. 15.—The King of England, it is understood, intends visiting his sister, the Dowager Queen of Wurtemberg, at Louisburg. As this Sovereign has declared that it was not his wish to take up his residence at a Royal Palace, but rather to reside at a hotel, the Queen Dowager has hired the hotel of a private individual, at the door of which she has caused a flag to be erected. It is said that she will receive her august brother in the attire of an hostess.

Cassel, Sept. 15.—Madame, the reigning Electress, has just quitted our capital for Brussels, with her two daughters, on a visit to the Queen of the Netherlands. She intends waiting there, also, the arrival of the King of England.

Brussels, Sept. 14.—The King of England is daily expected in this city.—Several noble English families, among which is the family of the Earl of Blessington, have preceded his Majesty in his route. The Government is making great preparations for the reception of this Prince, although he travels without taking the title of King of England. This Monarch intends to observe an *incognito*, and will not appear in public, except in quality of Duke of Brunswick: others say under that of Count Turenne.

Alexandria, (Egypt), June 25.—The inhabitants have commenced leaving their houses, after a six months confinement by the plague.

The Wachabites have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Greek insurrection to display again the standard of revolt.

We lately witnessed a singular spectacle here.—Seven persons (either English or Americans), two of them being ladies, ascended Pompey's pillar, and partook of a collation on its summit. They had much more difficulty in the descent than in going up.

Stuttgart, September 12.—The Grand Duke Michael of Russia is expected to arrive here soon. It is supposed to form a matrimonial alliance with the House of Wurtemberg.

Paris, September 24.—Letters from Milan announce, as a rumour generally prevalent, that Bergami died on the 10th of August. The cause of his death is variously stated; and on this subject, certain persons relate very strange particulars, but every one looks upon the thing as certain.—*Gazette de France*.

Vienna, September 13.—The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER of this day contains official news from Constantinople, dated August 25th, according to which the Firmans of the Porte, and the exhortations of the Patriarchs of the Greek nations, have attained the desired end. Calm is perfectly restored there; the merchants

and manufacturers can now pursue their affairs and business in perfect security, without fear of molestation, even in the most insulated quarters of that vast capital.

On the 19th, a pastoral letter from the Patriarch was read in all the Greek Churches, which assures the Greek community of the protection of the Government, and at the same time, recommends peaceable conduct on their part.

Orders have been despatched to the corps of Janizaries, to evacuate the whole extent of Wallachia and Moldavia on the right of the Danubee.

An English Ship, freighted at Liverpool, on her way from Alexandria to Constantinople, had the misfortune to be intercepted by the privateers of Spezzia, which took her into the little Isle of Coso.—A Turkish family, from Egypt, consisting of fifteen persons, who were passengers in this ship, had their throats cut in the most barbarous manner by the privateer's men.

Hanover, Sept. 15.—Immediately after the arrival of COUNT MUNSTER, a courier was dispatched to Calais, to await at that port the landing of the King, and to bring the news hither with all speed.

The Magistrates and Representatives of Burgesses of Gottingen, having caused an address to be presented to the King, on the 19th ultimo, his Majesty has designed to give the following answer:—

To the Magistrate and Burgesses of Gottingen.

George IV. by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, and to our honourable, learned, dear and faithful subjects, greeting.

The Address which you have presented to us, proves the sincere part which you take in the general joy, which we see with affectionate emotions, animates our faithful subjects on the occasion of the visit which we have in view to make, to a country which is so dear to us.

We have received with the most heartfelt pleasure the expressions you have addressed to us to this day: we reply, by these presents, with the most sincere gratitude, to which we add the assurance of our lively satisfaction in contemplating the approach of that period, when it will be in our power to accomplish the wish which we have long formed on this subject. We entertain towards you the most sincere good will and affection.

Dublin, August 24.

(Signed) GEORGE.

Frankfort, Sept. 14.—Mr. Lamb, the British Plenipotentiary to the Diet, has very unexpectedly returned here from England. He is causing apartments to be prepared in his extensive hotel, for the reception of his Majesty King George IV. After having made an excursion to Wilhelshoehe, the King will travel *incog*, under the title of Count de Luneburg, to see his sister, the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg at Louisburg. We learn that his Majesty has received invitations from Berlin and Vienna, and that towards the end of October several Sovereigns will meet in the capital of the Emperor of Austria.

The Observer, September 17, 1821.—The Dey of Algiers must be in a very comfortable situation, if the following paragraph states that situation truly:

Algiers, July 18.—The tranquillity of this place was very near being disturbed lately, in a very unexpected manner. Since Hussein Pasha assumed the government, he never put his foot out of the strong fortress of Kassban, at which the Turkish soldiery are extremely angry, because they cannot gratify their great propensity to new revolutions, and this, on account of the difficulty of attacking the Dey by surprise in that well-fortified castle. Lately, however, he took it into his head to take a walk to the lower town, for the purpose of inspecting the new fortifications which are erecting towards the sea side. Upon this there was immediately a great bustle in the barracks; and had not the Dey been speedily informed of it, and retreated with all speed to Kassban, the plot would have broken out.

Fire in London.—The bodies of the unfortunate men, who lost their lives at the late fire in Grace church-street, are to be interred this day. The poor man last found has not been owned: report says he was an orange porter. Previous to the Jury viewing the bodies on Thursday evening, they were all provided with camphor, &c. they being so offensive. In consequence, the Parish Officers have come to a resolution that not any service shall be performed till the Church has been thoroughly fumigated.

Sir Robert Baker.—A statement of the unfortunate affair of the 14th August having been laid before the King, his Majesty was pleased to express his disapprobation of some part of Sir Robert Baker's conduct on that day. This was communicated to Sir Robert, and his resignation as a Magistrate immediately followed as a matter of course. Sir Robert sat at Bow-street, for the last time on Wednesday evening.

Thursday afternoon the office of Chief Magistrate was conferred upon Richard Birnie, Esq. by command of his Majesty, through Lord Sidmouth.

Mr. White, of the Queen-square Police-office, we understand, is to be third Magistrate at Bow-street.

Royal George.—The ROYAL GEORGE has proved herself a complete sea boat in her rough and boisterous passage from Dublin to the British Channel. Some idea of the violence of the gale which the royal squadron encountered, may be formed from the circumstance, that the forecastles of the two frigates, the ACTIVE and LUFFEY, were completely under water, from the pressure of canvass they were obliged to carry, in order to keep up with the ROYAL GEORGE. The LEE, corvette, and CAMELEON, brig of war parted company on the passage, and have arrived at Plymouth.

Public Funds.—Considerable fluctuations have occurred at the Stock Exchange, which are believed to have been produced by the state of the Corn-market, and the supposed prospects of an unfavorable harvest. This opinion was further strengthened, on Friday, by the transactions in exchanges, of one of the most eminent houses in the city, principally connected with the north of Europe, and which shewed an expectation that the ports must be opened in November for the importation of grain. The manner in which the prices of stock have been affected by these circumstances is, first, by the sales made to meet the increased expenditure, or the speculations of the corn trade; and, secondly, by the effect which a fall in the exchanges, and the exportation of gold to make purchases of foreign grain, may have on the circulating medium of the country. Both these theories would be overthrown by a few days of fine weather; indeed, the change in Saturday's temperature produced a rise of one-quarter per cent. We believe, however, that the accounts of the failure of the harvest have been much exaggerated. Both in the west and east of Scotland, according to the papers received on Saturday, the crops are stated to be abundant. We learn, also, by the letters from Amsterdam, which is the great emporium of grain for the Continent, that the merchants there believe the rise in the English market to be wholly a fictitious one, and that it offers so little prospect of opening the ports, that wheat at Amsterdam has not risen more than one shilling the quarter. The harvests on the Continent are all stated to have been, in an extraordinary degree, productive. None of the great capitalists are observed to have sold stock lately, which justifies our belief that the late operations in the corn-market, and at the stock-exchange, have been equally the result of ill-founded speculation. Consols for the Account left off at 75½.

French stock is rising, the quotation of Wednesday from Paris, being 86f. 20c. without the dividend. It is strongly suspected, from this circumstance, that the answer of Russia to the dispatch of the Turkish Government has been received there, and that it is pacific. Letters received on Saturday, both from Vienna and Petersburg, decidedly concur in that opinion, tho' they do not absolutely assert the fact. It is said, too, that the French Ministers are secretly lending their influence to the support of the *rentes*. Neapolitan bonds are somewhat lower than the preceding week, varying from 68½ to 69.

General Post Office.—By the new arrangement made at the General Post Office, the mail will run between London and Thurso in Scotland, a distance of 881 miles, without stopping more than two or three hours at any one place, and a day will be gained in the delivery of letters.

The Manchester Express.—The new conveyance from London to this town, which we last week announced, arrived here on Tuesday, and again on Thursday (having in the interim returned to London:—it reached this place about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, having set out at four o'clock the preceding afternoon: the speed at which it is intended that the Express shall ultimately travel is eleven miles per hour, including all stoppages; but whilst the concern is in its infancy, the projector will not attempt to make the vehicle exceed the rate of ten miles an hour. Owing to one or two little mistakes or accidents, such as are almost unavoidable in a new undertaking of this nature, the carriage was each day a little behind its proper time; but on those parts of the journey where no casual circumstances occurred to retard it, ten miles per hour were accomplished, and in some instances considerably exceeded, without difficulty. The vehicle is of a peculiar construction; the body, except that it is of a width to accommodate only two persons, resembling in shape a small chaise; it has only two wheels, and instead of a pole has double shafts. The entrance is in front, and the driver and guard both sit on seats attached to the doors, which turn down upon the foot-board to admit of ingress and egress. The passengers may sit, as is usual in a post-chaise, or they may at pleasure change their seat into a couch, on which they can recline upon comfortable cushions at full length. This is accomplished by making the bottom part of the front of the carriage project under the foot-board of the driver and guard, thus affording ample room for the legs and feet. There are also several ingenious contrivances to facilitate the affixing and detaching of the horses, and to obviate such accidents as might be expected to arise from their restiveness.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Antarctic Seas.—Accounts from Captain BILLINGHAUSEN, commander in the Russian voyage of discovery in the Antarctic seas (as received at Petersburg from Botany Bay, his letter dated May, 1820), report that he had discovered three islands covered with snow and ice, on one of which was a volcano, lat. 56 S.

Major Andre.—The remains of Major ANDRE reached Portsmouth on Wednesday last, in the PHAETON frigate, Capt. W. A. MONTAGU, last from Halifax, having made the passage in the very short period of 18 days. The remains, which were placed in a sarcophagus, prepared at New York for that purpose, were brought from thence on board an English packet, which arrived at Halifax just before the departure of the PHAETON. They have not yet been landed. It is understood that they are consigned to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and that their being sent to England is in compliance with the request of the family of Major ANDRE.

Integrity of Conduct.—A rare instance of integrity of conduct has this week come under our notice, which deserves to be recorded. About six years ago a tradesman residing in this place fell into decay, and finding his embarrassments insurmountable, he left the town considerably in debt. His creditors soon began to consider their claims desperate, and most of them had long ago placed the ominous word *bad* opposite the entry in their ledgers. But on Monday morning last each of them received a circular, requesting that they would meet the debtor and his wife on the arrival of the Ripon coach at the White Horse Inn, Leeds, and bring with them their accounts. This welcome invitation was, of course, readily accepted, and as each account was presented it was discharged, without any deduction. The aggregate amount of the debts thus honourably liquidated we have not heard; but we know that one tradesman, a timber-merchant in this place, received 100%. The lady who took an active part in this pleasurable duty has, we hear, had lately a handsome fortune left her, at her own disposal; and one of the first purposes to which she has applied her well-merited wealth has been to discharge all her husband's debts.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—41—

Foreign News.

LISBON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1821.

Morning Chronicle, October 9, 1821.

On the 15th, the inhabitants thronged at an early hour to the square of the Roscio, in order to witness the ceremony intended to commemorate the double anniversary of the late Revolution in Lisbon and the expulsion of the French in 1808, for which extensive preparations had been made, as noticed in my last.—The troops began to arrive from their respective barracks, as early as six in the morning, and the streets, leading to the square, presented a lively spectacle of well dressed females, and persons of all ranks, flocking to the scene of action, and impatient to secure places from which they could witness all. Soon after eight the King arrived in his state carriage, attended by the Officers of his Household, and in an instant the four fronts of the immense square presented the appearance of motion, splendour and gaiety, every one from the windows hailing his presence, and testifying their exultation at the interesting motive which had drawn such a concourse together. The King alighted at the Government House, which stands at the head of the square, and shortly afterwards proceeded on foot, attended by a Committee of the Cortes, the Municipality, and other Officers of the Government and City, to the centre, where a platform had been made and steps prepared for the party to descend into the excavation, where the foundations of the monument were to be placed. With the usual ceremonies the King laid the first stone of a structure intended to transmit to posterity the date of the regeneration of Portugal. Under the stone was placed a silver box, in which is a plate of the same metal, and thereon is inscribed—"24th August, 15th September, and 1st October 1820;" and to this were added several gold and silver coins of the day. Salutes of artillery and musquetry announced the performance of the ceremony, and the King withdrew to a balcony prepared for him to review the troops, under the orders of General Sepulveda. The regiments of the line, among which were the 16th, the same that declared first in favour of the new order of things in Lisbon, cut a fine appearance, for men better clothed and disciplined could not be seen any where. About 8,000 men marched round the square, of whom some were militia, attended by their respective bands of music.

The Patriotic Society which had prepared the rejoicings of the 24th of August in honour of the Oporto Revolution, resolved to extend its liberality and patriotic efforts to celebrate also the 15th September, the day of the Lisbon triumph. Provisions were distributed to 4,000 poor, and a dinner arranged for all the troops of the line in their several quarters. A magnificent banquet was also ordered in a large room belonging to the arsenal, to which the commanders and three officers of each, one of the 14th corps of the line in the capital, the four militia regiments, and the six battalions of national guards, were invited. The tables were arranged with the greatest symmetry, and ornamented in a most tasty manner. M. Fernandez Thomas had been chosen President, and M. A. Freire, one of the Secretaries of the Cortes, Vice-President. Near 500 persons sat down to table, and nothing could exceed the order, as well as joy evinced on the occasion. The President pronounced a short but animated speech, allusive to the object for which the company had assembled, and in which he pointed out the triumph gained a year ago, and the substantial benefits by which it had since been followed. The toasts given were—"The Sovereignty of the Nation, signed on the memorable 15th September"—"The wise National Congress"—"Our Constitutional King"—"Our Brethren beyond Seas"—"The loyal Armies of the free Portuguese Nation"—"To those Portuguese who prefer Death to Slavery"—"To the Founders of this memorable Day, and those Patriotic Societies in which are to be formed: imitators of their valour"—"The Cortes of Spain."

The enthusiasm with which these toasts were received is beyond description. It really did good to the feelings of an Englishman to witness so interesting a scene. In short, the sentiments evinced by the public, as well as during the solemnities and feasts of this memorable day, would be the best possible answer to those calumnies and libels with which the enemies of the regeneration of Portugal seek to disfigure the acts and intentions of a people who have had no other object in view than the destruction of a despotism they could no longer endure, the restoration of justice, and the administration of equitable laws.

In the evening the King attended the national theatre, accompanied by the Queen, his second Son, and four Princesses, of whom the three youngest are beautiful women. They were dressed in a most sumptuous style, and decorated with a profusion of diamonds. An allegorical drama had been got up for the occasion, and it was performed in a spirited manner. In the course of the piece allusions were made to the events by which the troops and inhabitants of Lisbon had resolved to second the revolution commenced in Oporto; also to the return of the King from the Brazils, to his oath and adhesion to the Constitution as well as that marked interest both he and the Queen have always evinced for the welfare of their people. The King corresponded in a most frank and gracious manner to the frequent greetings of the people, and

his manner and countenance evinced a delight and confidence he could not have felt under the old order of things. The audience manifested a great predilection in favour of the Queen, who is considered very liberal and well disposed. Nothing, indeed, could exceed the cendescension and brilliancy displayed by the whole of the Royal Family. Finer persons and more expressive countenances than those of the three younger Princesses could not be seen any where. The eldest daughter is the widow of the Spanish Infante, Don Gabriel, by whom she has a son seemingly about ten years old: Don Gabriel was descended from the third son of Charles III. of Spain, and he came to Portugal at the age of four years, after the death of his parents. He remained here till 1800, when he returned to Spain, in order not to lose his rights to the title and inheritance of his father. He returned to Lisbon after the Peace of Badajoz, and accompanied the Royal Family to Rio Janeiro in 1808. He received the honorary title of Grand Admiral of Portugal, married the King's elder daughter, the Princess of Beira, and died in 1812, leaving a son, named Don Sebastian. Under the administration of the mother, a suit has for some time been carrying on in Spain against the Infante Don Carlos, second brother to King Ferdinand, who had laid claim to the inheritance founded by the third son of Charles III., on the plea that the Infante Don Gabriel had become a Portuguese, and lost his rights as a Spaniard.—This suit was decided whilst I was in Madrid, in favour of the young Prince, Don Sebastian, and his mother; but the Spanish Courts decreed they could take possession of the property in no other way than in person, and this within four months. In consequence of this decree, the Princess and her son are preparing to visit Spain, at the same time the Infante Don Carlos and his spouse are expected in Lisbon, on a visit to his father-in-law. The illuminations throughout the city have lasted for three nights.

Subjoined is an Order of the Day, addressed to the army by the King. The most perfect unanimity prevails between the King, his Government, and the army and people, and the consolidation of the new system goes on as fast as the nature of things will allow.

Order of the Day, communicated to the Army by command of the King.

The King, through the Secretary of State for the War Department, commands, it to be declared to the army, that, from the happy moment when he arrived in these kingdoms, after an absence of more than thirteen years, with a view, in every possible respect, to secure the felicity of those Portuguese of both hemispheres who are now engaged in the astonishing and heroic work of the political regeneration of the Monarchy, he observed with the greatest attention the careful discipline, order, subordination, and noble conduct of the troops of the army of Portugal, thereby confirming not only the high opinion he had formed of them, but also of their military virtues, to whom history will do justice, by transmitting to posterity their services and heroic acts. In consequence whereof he cannot refrain from expressing to them the great regard he entertains for their exemplary conduct; and he returns his thanks to all the Generals, Officers, inferior Officers, and Privates of the brave Portuguese Army, who after crowning themselves with the laurels of victory in the field of honour returned to their homes to acquire new glories, by uniting with their brethren and running to their arms, not to face death, not to cause ruin and destruction, but to promote their own domestic felicity, to secure the monarch, peaceably to re-establish and regulate the rights of the nation and of the King, and save the State from such dangers as might threaten it.

Such as well in peace as in war, has been the constant and unchangeable conduct of the Army, which, by its firmness and discipline, has maintained public security and promoted the consolidation of the cause of the Constitution. It is particularly for this reason, that his Majesty commands that the satisfaction he feels should be made known, and he declares that he not only fully and sincerely approves of all the Army has done on behalf of the public cause, but that he will always bear in mind, as is the duty of a King who loves his people, the services the Army has rendered in such difficult and arduous circumstances.

His Majesty further commands, that these his sentiments should be equally addressed to the troops of the second line, who have shewn themselves so worthy of the nation's confidence, and on their part contributed, with their companions in arms, to commence, extend, and consolidate the national system. His Majesty bears in mind their services, and he will not fail to reward them jointly with the most deserving of the Army.

His Majesty hopes to have many opportunities of repeating his praise and gratitude to the whole of the Portuguese Army, who must be sensible that, by the unity of their patriotic sentiments and the constant fulfilment of their duties by obedience and subordination, it is, that they have arrived at the high degree of perfection in which they stand, and by which they have called forth the admiration and respect of foreign nations, and that by the continuation of these martial and civic virtues, it, moreover is, that they alone can retain and continue to deserve that gratitude, regard and approbation which his Majesty so cordially commands should be expressed to them.—Palace of Queluz, 8th September, 1821.

(Signed) ANTONIO TEIXEIRA REBELLO.

Affairs of Spain.

The following remarks on the convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes appear in the *UNIVERSAL*, a Spanish Paper of the 23d of September:—

"Two remarkable circumstances unite at the present meeting of the legitimate Representatives of the Spanish Nation.

On the one hand, the ambition of some foreign Cabinets, and the want of foresight or of good faith in others, have prepared a European crisis, which must produce a great influence on the fortunes of all nations. This, therefore, is a favourable moment for the fathers of their country to profit by the distraction of the implacable enemies of our liberty, and to employ in consolidating our institutions, the time granted them by the ambition of those who, if they possessed peace, would labour with the greatest ardour in destroying them.

On the other hand, the presence of the august National-Congress in the capital of the kingdom, at a time when the minds of men are not yet recovered from a temporary effervescence, will clear up all doubts, will unite all opinions, will cause the general wish of the nation to be realised, will destroy for ever the criminal hopes of the enemies of our liberty, and will render invulnerable the sacred Code, the object of European admiration, and in it support the glory, the independence, and the prosperity of Spain.

Let us form no sad presages—let us unite and labour together in the glorious work of our regeneration—let us paralyse by our concord the most terrible weapon which our enemies employ to render it odious; and let the enemies of our happiness be confounded, and desist at seeing the Spaniards capable of uniting constitutional liberty with order and popular right. With the respect due to the Authorities and to the law, what glory will it be for Spain to have consolidated a new political system, without falling into the errors, or being led into the crimes which have stained the French Revolution. How disgraceful, on the other hand, will it be to Spanish honour, if Europe shall have to say in after times, that Spaniards had not known how to be free."

We make another quotation from the same paper of the 21st September concerning the *Serviles*, or Ultra Royalist party in Spain:—

"It is said that the *Serviles* are exceedingly gratified with the measures adopted within these few days by the Government, against the disturbers of public order; and we are even told, that some of them already begin to cry victory. Should this be true, to the charges which we have hitherto made against these perturbators, we shall have to add, that of giving encouragement to the implacable enemies of our liberty. But they will find themselves as much deceived in their present hopes as they have been with respect to all the others they have flattered themselves with since the commencement of our regeneration. Can these drivellers believe that because the Authorities have repressed excesses they must run to the extreme of servilism?—Do they not know that true liberty, the constitutional liberty which we have sworn to defend, is consolidated by order, and is equally removed from anarchy and despotism? Do they not perceive that by punishing excesses the Government is defending the Constitution which they wish destroyed?"

We are aware that the situation in which the Government is placed is one of great delicacy, and that if the measures for repressing disorders, which may have their origin in an exaggerated love of liberty, are not adopted with great discretion, these measures may damp public spirit, and facilitate the victories of our enemies; but we will not be unjust as to suppose that the Government has not sufficient penetration to see this danger. The decided will of the people, and the wisdom of the national representation, will indicate to the Government the path which ought to be pursued, if the Government be ignorant of it.—Strong in this support, the Government may, without risk, re-establish the institutions, the temporary suspension of which, at critical moments, was dictated by prudence.

The *Serviles* may then cease to rejoice at those measures which they have imagined had for their object to realize their infatuated wishes. The real enemies of their views are not the persons who by repeated disorders would render liberty hateful; but those who consider it inseparable from good order, and regard obedience to the constitution and the laws as the compass by which we ought to steer, and by which we may expect to surmount all dangers. In a word, alarms, seditions, and disorders, tend immediately to despotism; while tranquillity, respect for law and order, consolidate liberty. Well convinced of the truth of this maxim are our enemies internal and external, who instigate, foment, and even pay for tumults!"

The *DIARIO CONSTITUCIONAL* of Corunna has published the following article:—

"The operation of the system experiences at every turn impediments and embarrassments. Servilism, in order to aim its shafts with more

certainly against liberty, assumes, in many places, the disguise of an interest for the people and the religion which they venerate, and thereby endeavours to discredit the most prudent measures of the Cortes, and to cast odium on the representatives of the nation. One of the intrigues which we hitherto have not noticed is the letting of the half tithe at a rate infinitely below the true value, and then setting up a cry that the degree of the Cortes, which suppresses the other moiety, must, by reducing the clergy to the greatest misery, and depriving public worship of the funds necessary for its support, leave the faithful without spiritual food, the youth without instruction, and the towns without temples. The mischief is, that the people listen to these delusions, and believe that there is some foundation in complaints made solely because those who fabricate them know that there is now an end of the nude wealth they enjoyed, and the pleasures in which they spent a worthless and idle life, while the poor peasant or unfortunate artisan could with difficulty obtain, by the hardest toil, a morsel of black bread to comfort his family, or a few rags to cover their nakedness.

If the half-tithe be distributed with equal justice among all the ecclesiastics entitled to share it, some will, perhaps, have reason to moderate their excessive and scandalous expences, and to desist from the law-suits and extortions with which they oppressed the people; but on the other hand many worthy curates, who, notwithstanding that they bear the burden of discharging the offices of religion, have hitherto scarcely been able to obtain food, and dress themselves decently, will now receive the reward of their virtue, and the remuneration of their labour: but for this purpose it is necessary that the complaints should be heard of those who are likely to be sacrificed, as heretofore, through the intrigues of the superior clergy, and those of their party. It is also necessary, in cases in which it may be discovered that the repartition is not justly made, that means be taken to remedy such injustice.

With regard to the selling of the moiety of the tythes at too low a price, with the apparent design of producing a belief that the clergy are too poorly endowed, and that the suppression of the other half reduces the ecclesiastics to the greatest misery, it seems to us that it would be proper, for the purpose of disproving this notion, that the authority should order the valuations to be determined by well-informed persons, and oblige the Diocesan Junta to make the sales by auction to the highest bidder, as done in many other cases, advertising them before hand in the public papers, and mentioning the day when they are to take place. In this way the public will know the precise value received and the alarming rumours every where circulated on the subject will be dissipated.

If this scandal should still continue, the Cortes will then probably be convinced that the better way will be to get rid of the tythes entirely, to allot to each ecclesiastic the revenue necessary to maintain him with decency, and to cover the expence by appropriating the moiety to the service of the nation. This mode has been resorted to in France with the happiest result: and since it has been carried into practice there, the clergy, reduced to a state consistent with the institution of their order, have been more respected than formerly by the pious; and there is no longer to be seen that shameful luxury and oriental ostentation, which belied the principles of the Apostles, and discredited the true religion in the eyes of infidels and heretics."

Greece.—Late letters state, that the nephew of Prince Caraza Alexander Mavocordato, who had arrived from Messolongi, the capital of Etolia, has been sent by the Central Government to command Etolia, Acarnania, and Epirus. Cyril Liverius was in the same manner, two months ago, appointed to the command of Attica, Beotia, and Phocida. Liverius is descended from one of the most distinguished families of Phocida, by members of which the functions of Primate of that province have for more than a century been discharged. He was, therefore, of too much importance in the country to escape the persecutions of Ail Pasha. In consequence of these persecutions, Liverius repaired to Europe, where he resided during seven years.

A vessel from Syria, and another which left Constantinople on the 22d Aug. have brought us the following news:—

"The Ottoman fleet, after its defeat on the coast of Samos, succeeded in re-assembling at the Isle of Rhodes, where it even formed a junction with 12 sail belonging to the Pasha of Egypt, but the greater part of which were merchantmen. The Commanders of the Turkish ships spread the report that the arrival of Ismail Gibraltar, the Admiral of this little squadron, would give victory to the Ottomans, and thus re-animated their men, who are as prompt to take as to lose courage.

We have seen Gibraltar here, and can assure you, that this Admiral who has learned by long experience all the manœuvres of which a Turkish seaman is capable, has no knowledge of the principles of nautical art. On the other hand, his very agitated life, his intemperance, and his advanced age, have rendered him almost paralytic."

Tuesday, March 5, 1822.

—43—

Election of a Lord Mayor.

On the 29th September, according to a custom, Common a Hall was held, for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year; previous to which the Lord Mayor and Corporation attended Divine Service at St. Saviour's Church.

At one o'clock the Court of Aldermen, preceded by the different City Officers, entered the Hall, and proceeded to the business of the day, each receiving those marks of approbation or displeasure which the assemblage thought proper to bestow upon them. As soon as the worthy Aldermen had taken their seats, the Crier called 'silence,' and the Recorder advanced and, addressing the assembly, said they were now collected together for the purpose of exercising one of their greatest privileges—namely, that of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Several names would be put up, out of which it would be for the Livery to choose two persons, who would be submitted to the Court of Aldermen for the selection of one to fill that high and important office. He himself entertained no doubt, but that the livery would make a choice of two proper persons (*applause*).

Aldermen Garrett and Venables, the two new Sheriffs, new advanced towards the front of the hustings, and the Common-Sergeant standing between them said, the worthy Recorder having told them the object for which they were assembled, it now became his duty to read over to the livery the names of those persons who were to be proposed and out of whom two were to be chosen. Each person could be put separately, and those upon whom the election fell would be submitted to the Court of Aldermen for the decision. The names to be proposed were those of Alderman Magnay, Heygate, Cox, and Waithman.

The CRIER: all those who are not liverymen must now depart the hall on pain of imprisonment (*loud laughter*).

The first name put was that of Alderman Magnay, which was received with cheers and a few hisses.

The second was that of Alderman Heygate—but a few hands were held up, a few cheers, and loud hissing.

The third was that of Alderman Cox, for whom we did not observe that a single hand was held up.

The fourth, and last, was that of Alderman Waithman, whose name was hailed with vehement cheering and a partial hissing.

The COMMONSERJEANT here stepped forward, and said that the Lord Mayor decided the election to have fallen on Aldermen Magnay and Waithman (*continued cheers*).

Mr. Ex-Sheriff PARKINS here came in front of the hustings, desirous of addressing the Livery: but after a few words from Mr. Alderman Garrett, retired amid cries of "off, off," from many of the assembly.

At twenty minutes after one the Sheriffs proceeded to the Court of Aldermen with the names of those upon whom the election had fallen; and as soon as they had left the hustings,

When the Sheriffs and Courts of Aldermen returned to the Hall, the RECORDER advanced to the front of the hustings, and declared the election to have fallen on Alderman Magnay, who was immediately invested with the gold chain and proclaimed Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing (*cheers*).

Mr. Alderman MAGNAY: Gentlemen of the Livery, in endeavouring to express to you my obligations for the honour you have just conferred upon me, I regret that I am altogether at a loss for words to do so. I am aware of the duties of that high office, and shall on all occasions do my utmost to support the rights and assert the privileges of the citizens of London. You will not, gentlemen, expect much in the way of profession from me; but I hope I shall so discharge the duties of my station as to leave you no reason to repent your choice. Gentlemen, I thank you, (*loud and continued cheers*).

Mr. FAVELL, after a few remarks, said he should purpose three resolutions; one a vote of thanks to his friend, Mr. Sheriff Waithman; one to Mr. Sheriff Williams; and the other to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. With respect to the merits of the first gentleman, every one knew them: they knew the worthy Sheriff to be most active as a Sheriff; to have acted on a recent occasion in the most intrepid manner, even when the military attempted to take away his life (*some hisses*). The labours of Mr. Sheriff Williams were also entitled to their thanks, not only for his humanity to the miserable objects committed to his care, but for many very luminous reports which he made on the general state of prisons. Then, with respect to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, no man could have discharged his duty better—no man ever acted more wisely or more temperately, and that in times of considerable difficulty,—no man was more watchful to preserve the public peace, and that without having resort to any military aid (*applause*).

The resolution of thanks to Mr. Alderman Waithman was then read by the crier, and when he came to the mention of the worthy She-

riffs conduct at the funeral of Francis and Honey, some hisses were heard from different parts of the hall, intermingled, however, with bravos and clapping of hands. The resolution being read,

Mr. WELLS came forward and said, he was not much in the habit of addressing public assemblies; but he would not forego the opportunity of seconding the resolution they had just heard read. He complained of some caricatures upon the Sheriff, which he designated as villainous and diabolical. If such libels were allowed, men would soon be deterred from the performance of arduous duties.

Mr. COOPER apologized for offering himself to the notice of the Livery, and observed he would not have hazarded a syllable, if it were not for the disapprobation which he heard at that part of the resolution which alluded to Alderman Waithman's conduct at the funeral of Francis and of Honey. He had witnessed the conduct of the worthy alderman on that occasion, and when he saw that conduct aspersed and maligned, he could not honestly remain silent, or in the shade. He went from curiosity to see the feelings of the people at the funeral of Francis and of Honey; and for himself he was glad there was a public funeral, because it expressed a due feeling. One jury said there was slaughter, and another, murder. On the day of the funeral, he saw six or seven of the Guards, as if running at the worthy Sheriff, and that in so furious a manner, as if he were their only object (*some few hisses*). Gentlemen, I speak facts. When I saw the Guards thus running, I protruded myself almost half-way out of the coach in which I was with a friend, in order to see if I could identify who insulted the worthy Alderman (*question, hear*). It has been represented, Gentlemen, that this circumstance arose from his not being able to manage his horse, yet the reverse is the fact. He was imploring the soldiers to keep away from the people,—his attitude was that of supplication. Gentlemen, I have done, and let me be charged with what I may,—let me be called a stupid orator, or considered as wanting brains, still I feel I could not discharge my duty, if I did not thus publicly vindicate a calumniated man (*bravo, bravo*).

The resolution was now put, and carried with the exception of about a dozen hands.

The resolution of thanks to Mr. Sheriff Williams was also carried with the exception of two hands.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN then came forward, and was received with great applause. He said, that every individual who had the happiness of being called upon by his fellow-citizens to serve the office which he had just filled, must naturally expect at the conclusion to receive a compliment similar to that which had just been paid to him. He should, therefore, were it under ordinary circumstances, merely confine himself, as he ought, to receiving with becoming gratitude such a mark of their approbation: but there were, under the particular circumstances of his situation, some matters to which he should for a few moments beg leave to refer the Common Hall. The office of the Shrievalty, during the last year, had been one of great anxiety and much pain. There had been, he believed, the unprecedented number of nine executions—all which it was the painful duty of the Sheriff's to attend. From that fact, the Court may judge a little of the laborious attention and investigation which it became their Sheriffs to make, and of the many perplexing applications submitted to them from the families and friends of the unfortunate parties. His situation as Sheriff had been likewise arduous under other circumstances, though they were of a nature upon which, perhaps, some difference of opinion might naturally prevail; but he thought that all would agree in opinion, that no individual could be anxious unnecessarily to subject himself to great personal risk and danger in the performance of his duty. Without meaning to claim particular credit for himself, for the conduct he had pursued on any particular occasion, he yet thought that, even if wrong in any gentleman's opinion, when he had put his life in jeopardy, when he had been saved from assassination (*cries of no, intermixed with great applause*), he was at all events entitled to expect something better than that he should be made the object of personal attack, and that his private character should be made the subject of defamation. He believed he knew his fellow citizens, and that to their considerate judgment, as well as that of posterity, he might consign with safety his public acts (*applause*). That he might, therefore, rest safe in their opinion for his endeavours to discharge his public duty, when attempts had been made to degrade the great office of Sheriff, and to make it dwindle into a mere piece of idle pageantry, a mere appendage to the state of the office of Chief Magistrate, and to furnish in the course of the year a certain portion of the general feasting. He repeated, that throughout the year which he had passed, he had done his duty, and now naturally looked forward to some relaxation from his labours. Whatever violation of the rights of the Sheriff had been attempted, was matter for them to consider; the attempts concerned the rights of the Livery, and not himself personally. It was, however, extremely painful for him, time after time, to be under the necessity of calling the attention of the Livery to subjects of a personal nature—to personal attacks, daily and hourly made upon him in the basest manner—calumnies so foul and false, that had they any foundation whatever, he should think himself quite unworthy of appearing before them. He had hitherto borne

these attacks with contempt. Of attacks upon his public character he never complained, public men were public property, and of their acts it was for the public to judge. But private character was differently situated. He had been for upwards of 35 years a resident in the ward he now inhabited, and of which he had been for a long course of years annually elected the representative. In that time he had carried on large dealings in trade, and no man yet had ever attempted to come forward, face to face, and charge him with any breach of faith in any of his private transactions. He had never committed an act which reproached him, and the confidence of his fellow citizens and his own conscience had always supported him, and had indeed furnished a sufficient answer to petty slanderers (*applause*). They could not however of late but have remarked the prevalence of a regular, deliberate, systematic, attempt, not only to destroy him in his public character, but also to ruin and destroy those who were interested in and dependent upon his welfare. It was true that he held no place dependant upon the mercy of his enemies—he was not a man placed like Sir Robert Wilson, and Sir Robert Baker, who could be removed at will. But he could only live as every other honest man in his sphere of life must live, by his fair reputation in trade, and upon that the fate of a numerous family which he had reared must entirely depend. To attempt therefore to injure his character in trade was to ruin him, and to deprive his family of their dependance. Let the man who assailed him come boldly forward—there was not a single transaction of his life in trade, that he was not ready boldly and openly to defend in the eyes of the world, against any accuser (*applause*). It was impossible for him to get at the anonymous slanderer, the man who assassin-like stabbed in the dark; but there was a period when silence and forbearance under accumulated calumnies became a crime, and however indifferent he was as an individual to the atrocious slanderer, yet he owed it to his family to take legal advice upon some recent attacks. Having said this much, he should for the present let the matter rest—and, indeed, he merely noticed the subject now lest it might be supposed he pleaded guilty to the base charges made against him (*applause*). He believed, however, that respecting such attacks, there was but one opinion prevailed among honest men, of every political feeling, who knew anything of his character. His assailants had not confined their attacks to himself—they had gone to the grave of his father who had been dead above 50 years, and than whom a more honest man never lived:—such was the spirit of their enmity. He appealed to any individual, who had ever known him, whether any man was ever more ready to meet any accuser (*hear, hear*). *Some interruption here took place in the body of the hall; and it was said that some person wanted to address Mr. Waithman; but though the individual was called for, none came forward.* Reverting to the business of the day, he said that he warmly thanked them, and felt, that in returning his name to the Court of Aldermen, as one of the persons selected by the Livery to fill the office of Lord Mayor of their great city, for the ensuing year, they were doing him what they deemed an act of justice, and shewing him that they felt he deserved their confidence, and was entitled at their hands to that support which they were ever proud to extend to those who were calumniated in their service (*great applause*).

Mr. Sheriff WILLIAMS next came forward, and was received with great applause. He appeared before them, he said, this day, to resign into their hands the office which they had entrusted to him during the last year. He hoped, indeed he now found, that he had discharged its duties with their approbation (*applause*). On entering into the office, he felt it to be necessary to study the particular duties which he had to perform. He knew it was, from his peculiar habits, expected of him particularly to attend to the state of their prisons; and by inclination, as well as duty, to endeavour to ameliorate the situation of unfortunate prisoners, as far as was consistent with the principles of justice. His whole time in office had been devoted to the performance of these duties; and he had the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that he had, in numberless instances, administered relief both to unfortunate debtors and criminals (*hear, hear*). He was aware, that in public situations it was impossible for a man to please every body: but he could dare any man to say, that in a single instance he had for any compromise, bartered away his principles (*applause*). He had from the outset agreed with his worthy colleague, that as he (Alderman Waithman) was more especially versed in political matters, he should more immediately look to such subjects when they came in the path of their duty; but that he (Mr. W.) was to take more particularly the cognizance of prison matters, and the task of rendering the situation of their inmates as comfortable as was consistent with the rules of justice, and the good of society (*applause*). He felt confident that he had redeemed his trust, and attended, to the best of his means and power, to the situation of these unfortunate people (*applause*). It was to himself a source of high gratification, that he retired from office with the approbation of his fellow citizens; for which now, as on all occasions, he should feel unfeignedly grateful (*applause*).

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN again stepped forward, and observed, that as the correspondence which had passed on the occasion to which allusion had been made related to his office, and not to himself as an individual, he thought it incumbent on him to present it to the livery,

leaving it with them to enter it on their journals or not as they might think proper. The correspondence in question was that which had passed between Lord Bathurst and himself, and to this he had added a report, made by a gentleman who had attended him from the Sheriff's Office.

The titles of the papers in question were then read, and, on the motion of Mr. Faveil, were ordered to be entered on the Journals.

The last resolution of thanks to the Lord Mayor was then read and agreed to, with the strongest demonstrations of approval.

The LORD MAYOR, on presenting himself to the Livery to return thanks, said that if he had felt honoured when he had been placed in the high and dignified situation of chief magistrate, he must feel much more gratified on the present occasion—in a period when the duties of his office were drawing near to a close—in finding that he had attained the good will of, and that his services had been acceptable to his fellow citizens. He knew when he undertook his arduous office, that it was one of high responsibility, and required the utmost vigilance. He had exerted himself to the utmost of his power to entitle himself to the only reward to which he had ever looked—and he now had to express the gratification which he experienced in having received it in their approbation (*loud cheers*). They had been pleased in their vote of thanks to express their approbation of his conduct, in not having employed the military, and in having placed his reliance on the civil power. He had never found it necessary to call in the aid of the soldiery, and he believed they felt with him, that they would be best employed against the enemies of their country (*cheers*). He felt that the confidence which he had placed in the police of the metropolis, as well as in the peaceable disposition of his fellow citizens had been well founded; and he trusted that this would prove to future Magistrates, that the interference of a different force would be unnecessary (*cheers*). He again thanked the Livery for the honour they had done him, and should feel it to the latest period of his life.

The Resolutions having been ordered to be advertised in the usual morning and evening papers, the meeting was adjourned.

The Floridas.

(FROM A CHARLESTON PAPER OF THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER.)

By the United States schooner REVENGE, four days from St. Augustine, we have some late intelligence from that place.

The inhabitants of St. Augustine appeared very well pleased with the change of Government, and it was more than probable that a majority of them will remain there. General Jackson has ordained that "All the country lying between the river Perdido and Suwaney river, with all the islands therein, shall form one county, to be called Escambia." "All the country lying East of the river Suwaney, and every part of the ceded territories, not designated as belonging to the former county, shall form a county to be called St. Johns."

The limits of the city are fixed at fifteen hundred feet from the town gates. Notwithstanding the very heavy rains, it continued healthy, and will no doubt afford an agreeable retreat for invalids from the north.

By the Proclamation of Governor Jackson, all those who were inhabitants of Florida, on the 17th of July last, are admitted to become citizens of the United States, by taking the oath of allegiance within one year from the date of the proclamation. Those who omit this ceremony, will of course be considered as aliens. Several persons had availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and taken the oath required.

Immediately after, a talk was held with the Indians inhabiting Black Creek. The object of their visit to the city was to learn how they were to be disposed of, and to know what Government would do for their benefit and protection. They were informed that as long as they behaved themselves Government would take care of them; that as yet no instructions were received relative to them or the other tribes, but as soon as orders should arrive, runners would be dispatched for them to have another talk. They were then dismissed with rations for three days, and appeared very well satisfied.

On Saturday last, the citizens convened at the Council Chamber by the request of Mr. Worthington, the Provincial Secretary. After stating to them in a permanent address, that the object of convening them was that they might observe the officers elect take their oaths of office, he proceeded to administer the qualification.

In return for the elegant ball given by the American officers and citizens of the 2d ult. to the Spanish inhabitants of St. Augustine, another was given on the 16th ult. by the Spanish authorities and citizens. It was handsomely attended, and conducted to much agreeable and social interchange of conversation and good feeling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—45—

Death of the Scotch John Bull.

From a London Paper of October 7, 1821.

To the Editor of The Traveller.

SIR,

The patriotic sentiments exhibited in your paper induce a reader to communicate the gratifying intelligence of the demise of that scandalous publication, the *BEACON*, which took place on Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, to the chagrin of a few, and the agreeable disappointment of many persons who were anxiously waiting at the office for the time of publication. The great interest was excited from the Lord Advocate, Sir W. Scott, and the other honourable persons withdrawing their support from it, and the manly attack by the *SCOTSMAN*.—When the agreeable news was communicated to the anxious people, who were waiting for the precious work, viz. "Blackwood's Cub," the astonishment was great beyond conception—it was the chief talk in the city for the day. Want of funds is the cause of not carrying the *SCOTCH JOHN BULL* on; but it is said a new paper will start very soon, under a different name, by the same Junta—the cash to support it will, it is presumed, be more secretly advanced.—I am, Mr. Editor, with sincere thanks for your service in the cause of Freedom, your humble servant,

Edinburgh, September 30, 1821.

A READER.

SUMMARY OF THE SCOTCH JOHN BULL'S HISTORY.

Mr. J. Gibson, a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, and a man of influence in that capital from his property and talents, had been most grossly calumniated in the *Beacon*. In looking about for his unknown assailants, he could at first discover nothing but the screen from behind which they had fired their envenomed shafts; while the secrete and sportive slanderers, who had made him their target, raised a triumphant shout at the certainty of their aim and the pain they had inflicted. Upon further inquiry, he, however, found that a mob of ministerial partisans and official agents—the jockeys in this sort of sport—who had the previous year offered "their lives and fortunes to support social order" had, in January last, formed a joint purse, to be gained by the wretches who would throw principle most completely aside, and outrun their contemporaries in breaking "social order," in the right way. He, moreover, discovered that fifteen of these "constitutional and social order" people had subscribed a bond to support the *Beacon*, and had lodged 1,500*l.* in the Bank on its account. By some means or other he got possession of a copy of this bond, and thus ascertained the names of the parties. Mr. Stuart immediately acted on the information communicated to him by Mr. Gibson, and obtained from the Lord Advocate his own acknowledgment of his being a party. The discovery of this document at the Bank produced a terrible explosion. The band of subscribers were thrown into a state of alarm and confusion, which could be compared only to that of a social party in a besieged city, when a bomb penetrates the roof of the house in which they are met, and falls hissing on the well-furnished table before them. They had previously declared, when called upon, and would have sworn, if asked, that they had no connexion whatever with the *Beacon*. Not a tool among them would acknowledge that it expressed the sentiments of his party, and many of them pretended to think themselves insulted by such an insinuation:—

"I would I had your *BOND*, for I perceive

"A weak bond holds you—I'll not trust your word."

So thought and so said the independent and respectable part of the Edinburgh community, whose characters were assailed, and whose feelings were outraged by weekly slander, and the *bond* was procured. Such of our readers as, like ourselves, expect public principle in public men, will feel as much astonished as the subscribers themselves were on their detection, that the names on this bond should form a list of securities and pecuniary contributors (would we could not add literary!) to a publication which, taken in conjunction with *John Bull* forms the blot and disgrace of our age, for malignity, falsehood, and private slander. Among them we find pre-eminent the two chief Law Officers of the Crown in Scotland the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General, Sir Walter Scott, who, when he appears among such a herd, must be stript of his enchanted armour, and descend from his pedestal of fame to be considered merely as the Tory Sheriff of Selkirk, and the second Clerk of the Court of Session; Colin Mackenzie, principal Clerk of the Court of Session; Dr. John Inglis the leader of the ministerial and dominant party in the church, who last year came forward in the Presbytery of Edinburgh with a loyal address, complaining of the increasing licentiousness of the press, and would have complained of increasing witchcraft, had it equally answered the purpose of the Ministry; Mr. Hope, the son of the Lord President of the Court of Session; Mr. Forbes, (we believe) Sheriff of Perthshire; Sir W. Forbes, his brother; Mr. Montgomerie, the brother of Lord Pittmilly, one of the Judges of the Court of Session; and Mr. Wauchop, brother of we don't know whom. They are now, we are assured, heartily sorry, not for having supported a calumnious and indecent newspaper, but for the detection of the security lodged at the

Bank. They wish they had advanced the cash, and left no monument of their generosity to the *BEACON*:—

"Be merciful, take thrice thy money; bid me tear the *BOND*."

The immediate consequences of their conduct to the Lord Advocate, and the other subscribers connected with the Bar, are not yet known. Our correspondent mentions, that a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates is to take place, to consider what steps they ought to take to testify their disapprobation of such proceedings. Perhaps a vote of censure may be proposed, and, considering the talent ranged against the Learned Lord, may be carried. The poor creature who, like the wretches who vouch for *John Bull's* libels, is put forward as the Editor, is called NIMMO, and is at this moment simply a compositor in the employ of Stevenson, the printer, at whose office the *BEACON* is printed. The real authors of the assaults on private character and domestic peace—the real assassins of honest fame and well-earned reputation—are said to be two young advocates, who names at present we forbear to mention, out of a hope that they may do voluntary penance, and reform without a public exposure. Their mischievous exertion had nearly compromised the safety of the greatest man of his country; for, if report be true, Mr. Gibson, in consequence of these libels, had thought it proper to make such a demand upon Sir Walter Scott, as he could only be prevented from answering in a similar hostile spirit by the interference of a common friend—the Earl of Lauderdale. We have now done with the *BEACON* for the present, and hope that it may fulfil to its friends the office which its name imports, and warn the professed enemies of licentiousness that they cannot patronise a band of licentious libellers with impunity.—*Times*.

Ionian Islands.—Malta.

Letters and Papers have been received from various parts of the Mediterranean to a late date. Sir Frederick Adam, Lord High Commissioner, *pro tempore*, of the Ionian Islands, has issued a Proclamation, (alluded to some time since in the French Papers), in which he declares, that all boats, &c. under the British and Ionian flag, which shall be found acting against the arms of the Ottoman Porte, shall be liable to seizure by any of his Majesty's cruisers, and treated as pirates; and as vessels belonging to Cephalonia and Zante have already taken part against the Porte, those vessels are included in the orders for seizure, and the crews exposed, if they do not immediately return, to be punished for piracy.

The following are extracts from the Malta Gazettes:—

A letter from Earl Bathurst to the President of the Legislative Assembly of the United Ionian States, dated May 26, in answer to an Address to the King, of the 17th March, from the same Assembly, expresses his Majesty's satisfaction at their assurances, that the Constitution of 1817 ensures to the States a degree of peace and content superior to that possessed by them under any other anterior form of Government, and also his Majesty's confidence, that so long as the Legislative Assembly shall lend its aid to maintain that Constitution inviolate, the attempts of the discontented and factious can only redound to their own ruin and disgrace.

A Proclamation of Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, Lord High Commissioner, *pro tempore*, in the States, makes known his Majesty's full approval of the sentence passed by the High Court of Delegation on the 17th February last, upon Antonio Martinengo, of Zante; but adds, that this being the first time the opportunity is afforded his Majesty of exercising the prerogative of pardon in cases of High Treason and also on account of Martinengo's advanced age, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to remit that part of the sentence which regards the twelve years imprisonment, on condition that Martinengo be banished from the states and from every part of the dominions of his Majesty for the period of three years.

And another Proclamation of the Senate of the States, after stating that certain individuals (therein named) calling themselves Chiefs and Leaders of Cephalonians and Zantiots, and pretending to be acting under the orders of a Foreign Personage have proceeded at the head of armed persons, also Ionian subjects to take an active part in the war of the Peloponnesus, in violation of the neutrality of the States, commands the said Chiefs to relinquish their guilty enterprise, and return to the Islands in the course of fifteen days, on pain of being considered as banished for ever from the Ionian Territory, and their property confiscated; and should they at any time fall into the hands of Government of being treated according to the provisions of the laws respecting persons capitally outlawed; and as to their followers, orders them to return forthwith, in order to escape the rigour of those measures to which their conduct would otherwise unavoidably expose them.

EUROPE DEATH.

On Wednesday, October 3, of a bilious fever, aged 6 years and 11 months, William Siivester, eldest son of W. S. Addington, Esq. of Goddington-lodge, Bedfordshire.

Report from the Ophthalmic Committee.*Morning Chronicle, October 9, 1821.**Presented to the House of Commons, on the subject of the Establishment of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Regent's Park, and on Sir William Adams's Claims upon the Public.*

Whatever may have been the origin of the Ophthalmia in this country, that disorder appears to have been greatly increased in its prevalence, and aggravated in its severity, in consequence of the infection communicated by our troops upon their return from Egypt; and in the years 1808 and 1809, while it appeared to be gaining ground among the general population of the country, its ravages in the army seem to have attracted the attention, and to have excited the alarms, of the military departments of the State.

Mr. Keate, the late Surgeon-general, in a letter addressed to the Secretary at War, on the 8th of August, 1808, says, "Having fully satisfied myself of the contagious nature of the Ophthalmia, I beg leave humbly to represent, that the evils already produced by the disease, and the much greater ones likely to ensue, deserve the immediate and most serious attention of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and of yourself, to devise means not only for arresting its progress, but also, if possible, for exterminating it wholly from the army. For, until this be done, there can be no security against its being propagated so rapidly and extensively, as to endanger the public safety." He further stated, "That the number of soldiers who have been rendered totally blind by this affection since its introduction in and from Egypt, exceeds at present one thousand." And he adds, "It is impossible not to entertain the most disquieting apprehensions respecting the future progress of the disorder." And he concludes by stating, "In such circumstances it seems to me that no pains or expense likely to be requisite for eradicating this contagion should be regarded as too great for that purpose; and I beg leave humbly to suggest for the determination of his Royal Highness and yourself, whether it might not be proper to refer the investigation of the best means of accomplishing this important object to a Board specially appointed for that purpose, and which Board may consist of such members, besides the members of the Army Medical Board, as may be deemed competent by their attainments and experience to so important an enquiry." In a subsequent letter, dated the 29th of August, 1808, after making some further observations upon an instance of the extent to which the disorder was then spreading, he stated, "It will, I have no doubt, add great weight in the mind of his Royal Highness and yourself, to the considerations which I had the honour of submitting in my former letter, relative to the expediency of finding means, if possible, for the complete extirpation of the Ophthalmia."

On the 28th of October, 1809, Dr. Vetch, then Staff Surgeon of the Ophthalmia Depot at Bognor, of whose knowledge and skill in the treatment of this complaint, the Committee are induced to think very highly from the evidence which they have received in the course of this investigation, addressed a letter to Mr. Knight, then Inspector-general of Hospitals, in which there is the following passage: "I took occasion some time back to represent to you the alarming progress which the Ophthalmia was then making in the army, and I took the liberty of suggesting the necessity of adopting some other and more powerful means of prevention."

In the beginning of the year 1810, a Board was appointed, consisting of the three principal officers of the Army Medical Board, and of eight of the most distinguished civil practitioners in London; and their report, which contained some highly valuable suggestions, as to the most effectual means of preventing the disorder from spreading by communication from infected persons, and as to the best mode of treating it in its early and acute stages, was circulated in general orders, for the guidance and information of the medical officers of the army. It does not appear, however, that this report contained any instructions as to the mode of treating the chronic or third stage of the Ophthalmia; nor did it direct the attention of those, for whose guidance it was prepared, to the existence or treatment of those effects, which the acute inflammation in the earlier stages of the disorder generally produces upon the membrane that lines the inner surface of the eyelid.

In the beginning of 1810, and afterwards in 1812, Sir W. Adams tendered to the Military Departments, information as to the chronic or third stage of the disorder, and as to the mode of treating that stage, which he considered to be important, and at that time not generally known. In consequence of these communications from him, several out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital afflicted with blindness, were at different times placed under his care as subjects for experiment, as to the importance and efficacy of the practice which he recommended; and these communications and experiments, ultimately led to the establishment of the Ophthalmic Hospital, at the head of which Sir Wm. Adams was placed.

The object of this institution have been stated to your Committee to have been three—First, to diffuse, generally, among the surgeons of

the army, the knowledge of the best modes of treating the chronic and third stage of the disorder—Secondly, to diminish, if possible, the charge of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, by curing or relieving men who had received pensions for defective sight—Thirdly, to check in some degree the annual augmentation of the pension list, by treating men about to be discharged for defective sight, and by thus diminishing their claim to pension, as far as it might be founded upon the impaired state of their vision.

Your Committee are of opinion that these objects were of sufficient importance to justify the steps which were taken for their attainment. With respect to the first point, your Committee have the satisfaction to find, that this, which was the most important object, has been greatly promoted. The Ophthalmia having upon the return of our troops from Egypt become, comparatively speaking, a new disease in this country, its proper treatment was at first imperfectly understood. It appears, however, that the attention of the Medical Department of the army has of late years been most successfully directed to this subject, and that the best modes of treating all the different stages of the Ophthalmia are now well understood and practised in the army; and your Committee are satisfied, that the establishment of the Hospital, under Sir Wm. Adams, has greatly contributed to promote this desirable object, not only by the direct opportunity it afforded of studying the various modes of practice, but indirectly, by the manner in which it appears to have excited the emulation and attention of other practitioners.

With respect to the second point, indeed, it has been stated, that valid doubts were suggested, how far it was in the power of the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital to take away, or diminish, any pension which they had granted under the provisions of the act of the 46 Geo. III.; and consequently, your Committee have not thought it necessary to direct their inquiries to this point, as no diminution of their pensions could, under any circumstances, have been effected.

With regard to the future continuance of this establishment, it has been stated, to your Committee by the department with which it originated, that the main objects for which it was instituted having thus been attained, it does not appear that any public inconvenience would now arise from its discontinuance; in this opinion your Committee are disposed to concur, and they therefore recommend, that the establishment should be discontinued, as soon as the proper arrangements can conveniently be effected.

Upon the claims of Sir Wm. Adams upon the public, your Committee have to report, that he has rested those claims upon two grounds.—First, upon his having been the means of promulgating to the army, and to the public, certain information as to the third or chronic stage of the Ophthalmia and its consequences, namely, that it is the general, if not invariable, effect of the inflammation in the acute stage of the disorder, to produce, in a greater or less degree, what are termed granulations on the inner surface of the eyelid; that these granulations render the patient subject to relapses, and are frequently the cause of blindness; that during the relapses so happening, the patient is liable to become again infectious, and therefore that these granulations must invariably be looked for, and removed, before the patient can be effectually cured. Secondly, upon his having attended the Ophthalmic Hospital since its first formation, without having hitherto received any remuneration for that duty.

Upon the first point your Committee have to report, that the existence of these granulations, and the necessity of removing them, seems to have been known in very early times, and are adverted to in the works of Celsus in the first century, of Paulus of Aegina in the seventh, of Rhases, the Arabian, in the tenth, and in the work of Sir Wm. Reid in the reign of Queen Anne. That consequently no person in the present day, can claim more than the merit of having revived knowledge which had fallen into neglect. Your Committee do not feel it necessary to pronounce upon the conflicting claims upon this head, or by recommending a parliamentary reward for such revival, to decide to whom the merit properly belongs. They conceive that question is best left to the decision of the profession, and of the public. But they are of opinion that Sir William Adams has, among others, been greatly instrumental in promulgating this knowledge, and in rendering it generally available.

Upon the second point your Committee have to report, that since the first establishment of the Hospital in 1817, Sir Wm. Adams has devoted to the duties arising out of his appointment, a large portion of that time, which to professional men is the source of income; and that inasmuch as the time which he could apply to his private practice has thereby been much curtailed, his professional emolument must also have been proportionally lessened. That he has performed the difficult duties of his appointment with the greatest assiduity and zeal, and that your Committee have been led to form the highest opinion of his skill and abilities as an oculist.

Your Committee, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, are induced to recommend that the sum of Four Thousand Pounds, should be paid to Sir William Adams, as a reward for the services which he has rendered to the public.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—47—

Indian News.

Madras, Feb. 19, 1822.—The GLASGOW has brought out orders for the reduction of the Squadron in India. By the new arrangement the Admiral is ordered home, and is to be relieved by Commodore GRANT in a frigate. Only a few Brigs will be under his command. The Commodore is not expected to arrive before May. The Admiral will pursue his plan of proceeding to Bombay before he goes home.—Commissioner UPTON is very ill and is going to England.

The second Ceylon Regiment is to be disbanded immediately.—A terrible fire had broken out at Trincomallie, in which many houses were burnt, and many lives lost.

The friends of Lieutenant Colonel MORRISON will be glad to learn that this distinguished officer has been re-appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, the moment his Military rank entitled him to partake of that honor.

The Ship CATHERINE came in yesterday from Calcutta. The HENRY PORCHER has not yet come in—she was to go into the Cape, so that she may not arrive for ten days to come. The APOLLO and BELLE ALLIANCE will probably be the next arrivals from London.

The H. C. Chartered Ship ALBION is nearly ready for Sea, but she is waiting for her consort, the KINGSTON, it having been ordered that the homeward bound Ships this year are to sail in pairs. The latter vessel may be expected every moment as accounts have been received of her arrival at Maddepollam.

The Ship GENERAL PALMER reached St. Helena, all well, after a run of ten days from the Cape, on the 22d, and continued her voyage on the 23d of October, intending to reach Portsmouth on the 10th of December, and to start again on the 10th of the following month.

A beautiful promenade has been made on the Beach, extending from the North East Angle of the Fort to Beach-Buildings, which we hope to see well attended by our fashionable belles and beaux as a reward for the taste and public spirit which have occasioned its formation. The walk has been neatly planted and gravelled, and affords a delightful view of the Shipping, and the opportunity of enjoying our restoring Sea-breezes fresh from the bosom of the Ocean. The Garrison Band, we believe, is to attend three times a week, which will afford additional inducement to the frequenters of the Sea-Beach.—*Madras Courier.*

Gez or Manna.—The description of the substance called Gez or Manna, and the insect producing it, is curious. Doubts had existed whether this substance was a vegetable gum or an animal production. It is now indisputably proved to be the latter. General HARDWICKE proposes that the insect producing the Gez be called *Chermis-Mannifer*. It is about the size of a domestic bug, (*cimex lectularius*), of a flattened ovate form, having a rounded tail and a longish snout, inflected and pressed down between the legs—its general colour being light brown, and appears to belong to the genus *chermes*. We insert the extract of a letter from Mr. HUNTER as of importance to the subject:—

Extract of a letter dated Camp Pachmari, March 11, 1819.—"I shall now try to describe to you a natural curiosity which I found in my rambles in these hills; and I have enclosed a few of the insects with a specimen of the substance, which, it appears, they have the power of generating from their bodies. The substance appears to project from the abdomen in the form of a tail or bunch of feathers, of a nature more like snow than any thing I can compare it to. These insects are found on the branches and leaves of trees, on which they swarm in millions, and work and generate this feather-like substance, till it gets long and drops on the leaves, caking on them, and resembling the most beautiful white bees' wax; this hardens on the leaf, and takes the complete form of it, which you can strip off, bearing the very impression and imitation of the leaf itself. But what appears surprising, they do not seem to eat or destroy the leave they swarm on; and though they may have been some days on the leaves, nothing more is seen than this waxy substance issuing from the tail. I have seen a great deal of it about these hills, and much might be collected, I should suppose, were it desirable." &c.

Mohan.—Accounts from Ellichpore mention the surrender of a fort called Mohan, about 60 miles from that station on the Hyderabad road. The fort was occupied by a discontented fellow of the district, and a miserable band of 200 followers, whom he had coaxed into his pay, and by whose means he expected to resist the Aumil and the other constituted authorities. A Battalion of Infantry was preparing to march against the place, when it was given up to Sir J. GORDON and a party of horse under his command, who had been previously sent to summon it: and the principal insurgent is now in safe custody.

Monster from China.—By letters lately received from China we learn that the singular human monster, of whom an account was read before the Asiatic Society some time ago, is still alive in that country, and as much an object of curiosity as ever. It is stated that though he had not been heard of in Canton till June 1820, he had been exhibited in various parts of the country for many years. When he first appeared in the city, the crowds visiting him were so great, that the Mandarines thought it necessary to interfere, being afraid that the concourse of people would lead to riot, but more perhaps in the hope of sharing the profits arising from the exhibition. He is now exhibited by stealth, with the concurrence of the Mandarines, and is let out by his parents to a farmer, for five Spanish dollars a month.

Bussorah.—We have seen a letter from Bussorah, dated the 16th of December, which mentions that the Resident, by orders received from the Government at Bombay, had struck the British flag in that quarter, and was about to pass over to Graen on the east side of the Euphrates. His stay at Graen would be uncertain, even though the PASHA were to agree to the terms transmitted to him for acceptance, and could not take place until the articles received the approval of the Bombay Government. Should the PASHA not agree to the terms, his answer will be dispatched to Bombay without loss of time, and a strict blockade, it is said, will be the consequence. In the meantime an embargo will take place.

Cape of Good Hope.—A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, states, that the ship MATILDA, Captain Hamilton, which had been so long anxiously looked for, was there in December, and had been delayed by the impressment of some of her men.

Sir Robert Wilson.—Of the summary treatment of Sir ROBERT WILSON, we have not sufficiently satisfactory testimony to judge fairly by. If his hasty address to the officer who commanded the detachment of the guards was couched in offensive language, he laid himself open to disagreeable consequences, of which as a military man of experience and high standing, he must have been aware. If on the other hand the account of the transaction given by the *Examiner*, be correct, and that the few words spoken by the gallant General were those not of unauthorised command, but of mild suggestion, urged by humanity,—then must his dismissal from his Majesty's service be considered as a very ill-advised and most harsh measure. At any rate cashiering without trial, is not in unison with that spirit of justice, which is the soul of law, Civil as well as Military, and which is the citizen and soldier's best safeguard. If Sir ROBERT WILSON applied for a Court Martial, and was refused, his treatment will appear in a still harsher light; and there is room to accuse the Ministers of having advised his Majesty to a most ungracious exertion of the Royal prerogative. Until further documents reach us, we must suspend our judgement on this affair. We accordingly drop the subject by expressing a hope that it is not in the contemplation of Ministers to thin the ranks of Opposition by availing themselves of military commissions, as extraordinary engines of terror. The cashiering of Sir ROBERT WILSON following so soon after the dismissal from office of Lord FIFE, may perhaps form plausible grounds for some people to suppose so.—*India Gazette.*

Births.

On the 28th ultimo, the Lady of G. HIGGINS, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of J. BEAUMONT, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Madras, on the 12th ultimo, the Wife of Mr. G. MONIN, of a Daughter.

Case of Mr. Broders.

It will be remembered that in October 1820, a Commission of Lunacy was held on Mr. JAMES BRODERS, and the Verdict delivered by the Special Jury summoned on that occasion was "that Mr. BRODERS was not a Lunatic, in the general acceptation of the term, but that from infirmity of mind incident to old age they recommended Trustees being appointed for the management of his affairs." An application was recently formally made to the Bench for the removal of the property from the hands of Mr. BRODER's late Agents in order to its being vested in the custody of the Court, for its future security: this has been Complied with in pursuance of a Decision passed by the Supreme Court and the property has since on the 11th ultimo been placed under the management of the Master in Equity.

Supreme Court.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS NOW IN THE CALCUTTA JAIL.

1. **RADAMOHUN.**—Charged with having, on the 13th of January last, stolen from the Dwelling House of one Juggomohun, various gold and silver trinkets, articles of wearing apparel &c. worth upwards of 400 Rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on the 24th of January, tried on the 1st of March, and found Guilty.

2. & 3. **RAMDIAL and MEER BAHADUR ALEE.**—Troopers in the Honorable Company's Service, charged with having about the 7th of January last, stolen from the Dwelling House of one Peeree Ram situated at Burra Bazar in Calcutta, various gold and silver ornaments, bajobunds, hangles, ear-rings, toe-rings, &c. valued at upwards of 400 Rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. 30th of January, tried 1st of March, and both found Guilty.

4. **CABILL alias COURA.**—Charged with having on the 8th of February last, in the town of Calcutta, wounded a woman named Chonia.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on 9th of February.

5. **GEORGE THOMSON.**—Charged on the oaths of Shaikh Mahamed Syrang and others, with having on or about the month of October last, on the High Seas near to Madras in Asia, betrayed his trust as Mariner on a certain Ship called the CERES, in which he then and there was, belonging to one Bernard McCullum a subject of our Lord the King; and with having then and there piratically and feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away with force and arms, the said Ship, and with apparel, tackle and furniture thereunto belonging, of the value of 10,000 Rupees, of good and lawful Money of Bengal, and of the Goods and Chattels of him, the said Bernard McCullum.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on 11th February, 1822.

6. **GUNGA.**—Charged with having on the 4th of February last, stolen from the dwelling house of Charles Nayers situated in Clive Street Calcutta various articles of Silver Plate, valued at 48 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on the 19th of February.

7. **RAJ CHUNDER DHUR.**—Charged on a certain Indictment found a gainst him and others last Sessions.—Committed under Bench Warrant, 25th February.

8. **MAHOMED ALLY.**—Charged with having on the 13th of January last, broken into the Dwelling House of Mary Middleton situated at Mirzapore in Calcutta, and stolen various articles of wearing apparel &c. worth 218 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop Esq. 25th of February. Tried the 1st of March and acquitted; but another Indictment to be laid for the same offence in a different form.

8. & 9. **RAMJAYN and BUXOO.**—Charged with having on the 16th of December last, stolen from the Dwelling House of Henry Butler situated at Short's Bazar Calcutta, various articles of Silver Plate valued at 467 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on the 25th February.

10. **SURROOP SINGH.**—Charged with having on or about the 29th of December last, stolen 401 rupees 8 annas cash, besides articles worth 20 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on the 26th of February.

11. **COCOOR CHUND.**—Charged with having on the night of the 15th of January last, broken into the Dwelling House of Henry Martindell, situated in Park Street, in Calcutta, and stolen two Prayer Books, two Old Coats, Hooggu apparatus, two *Aruckidans*, and various other articles, valued at 99 rupees in all.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on 27th of February.

12. & 13. **LAULMOHUN and BISWAS.**—Charged with having on the 2d of August last, in Calcutta, stolen two Bengal Bank Notes each of the value of 1,000 Rupees, and another Bank Note of the value of 500 Rupees, the property of Muddosoodun Doss.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. 28th of February.

* See Calcutta Journal October 12, 1820.

Another Champion of John Bull.

As JOHN BULL professed to withhold his Champion JUS, because it would lead to unpleasant controversy, the same apprehension ought to have restrained him from producing the OLD-FASHIONED LOVER OF JUSTICE, and also his third friend who writes himself (to be understood like the rest by the rules of contraries) PRONUS. We must say that herein is no compliment to the "great ability" of JUS, and we desire nothing better than to Journalize him as we have done the Editor and his "old-fashioned" associate. When St. Dunstan held the Devil by the nose, he had not a greater advantage over his adversary than we have over the collective body of *Transmissionists*; therefore the controversy can never be "unpleasant" to us. The facts and principles involved in the discussion are all on our side.

How does the simple PRONUS prove that it is "on record," that Mr. BOLTS did libel the Governor and Council? (though we wrote not in as it was misprinted). Why by producing the "record" of the CONSULTATIONS OF THE BOARD!!! And by the same token PRONUS might aver, that it is on record that we libelled the United Secretaries, by producing the "record" of the true bill found by the Grand Jury; and even if the Grand Jury had thrown out the bill, by producing the "record" of the bill itself, wherein SAM's treason was set forth most distinctly as a libel written with force and arms! O PRONUS! Is this the learning you contribute to the literary pages of JOHN BULL?

The next point that the redoubtable PRONUS undertakes to establish, is, that Mr. VERELST and his Council were compelled to transmit Mr. BOLTS. And how does he prove it? Why by the assertion of the said Verelst and Co. that they were under the necessity of yielding to their "instinct"!!! They frankly declare that they considered themselves compelled to punish Mr. BOLTS in the severest manner, short of death,—without trial,—without charging him with any crime of which he could have been convicted by a Court of Justice—and this recorded declaration PRONUS offers as irrefragable proof of irresistible, over-ruling necessity!! O PRONUS! Hast thou no more reverence for the award of George the Third's Privy Council which disproves the alleged necessity? Dost think, because thou art under the necessity of writing nonsense, that the same plea will stand thee in equal stead at the bar of a Court of Justice?

The next thing in PRONUS's letter is a quotation from Mr. Robert Grant's Sketch of the History of the East India Company, showing that Mr. BOLTS became "imbroiled with the successive governments of Mr. Vansittart, Lord Clive, and Mr. Verelst, [on account of the scramble for private trade—the Governors, like Brennus, being always disposed to throw their sword into the scale] and was "compelled by the Government to quit the country." This PRONUS offers as further evidence, that Government were compelled to transmit him!!!

We can really desire nothing better than that these learned Logicians should go on from day to day, giving us fresh proofs of their incompetency to understand or to discuss so plain a Question as this:—Whether the Laws of the Realm, the Verdict of a British Court, and a Royal Award of the King in Council are not better "Records" and much higher "Authorities" than the Private Consultations of three or four angry men sitting in judgement on their own deeds!

Nautical Notices.

Isle of France.—Letters from this quarter, dated December 18, 1821, contain the following Shipping Notices.

The ELIZA, from the East Coast of Sumatra, had arrived at Port Louis.

The Ship BRITANNIA, that had been sailing out of that Port for five years, without an accident of any kind, had grounded on a reef close to Batavia, and on her return was condemned by Survey, as not worth repairing, being found, on opening, to be quite rotten.

The Ship NEPTUNE, of London, had sprung a leak off the Cape in August last, and damaged a large part of her cargo: she had been since abandoned.

The Ship EGRID had also sprung a leak and damaged her cargo.

The French Brig LA CONSTANCE was lost on Rodriguez, coming from Batavia to the Mauritius: only a small part of her cargo saved.

The Ship ORACABESSA, Captain Thomson, which sailed from Gibraltar on the 6th of June for the Isle of France, has not since been heard of. As she is an excellent Ship, and has a careful and skilful Commander, it is hoped that she may yet be safe, having probably put into some port on the coast of Brazil for repairs or supplies.

Two Vessels belonging to the Mauritius had foundered at Sea; their names are not stated.